Amusements To Day. Academy of Muste-La Favorita Crass Opera House-Unde Sam. Ni516's Garden Lee and Lote. Olympic Theatre - Heapty Dunnely. Maties Olympic Theatre—Hunpy Dunney, Matthew Rt. James Theatre—Burleys Open Trups Stefanway Hall - Morning Restings.
Theatre Comfigue. Robbson Cross.
Teny Poster'a—Variety, Matines.
Union Square Theatre—A Buttons Woman. Walinek's Thentre - David Garrick. Wood's Museum - Touble in France. Marices

Terms of The Sup. Two lines.
Three lines.
There lines was proposed, before Marriages and Deaths, per line, be surper. Surpers, either Marriages and Deaths, per line, bearing Marriage, with "Aby." siter it, 3d page, per lines of the surper lines of the surper lines. PRATURE MATTER, with "Are." after it, let or 20 years, per line. ADVERTISEMENTS IN WERELY, 50 cents per line.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS thereas per line of solid Again space.

Once More-The Case of Wm. Forter The following extraordinary paper was laid be ore John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, yesterday:

The Peo, 'e agt, William Foster—City and County of New York: We do solemnly swear that we were jurors in the case of William Foster that the conviction in his case could never have been obtained but for the opinion which prevalled among the jurors that their unanimous recommendation to merey would ensure the commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. This terrible mistake cannot be remedied now except by the Governor. We would do it if we had the power, but we have not. We earnestly appeal to you therefore the only person who can do it, to prevent a man from being put to death through an error of opinion on our part at the time of the trial. In doing this we do all we can to wash our hands of Foster's blood, and we hambly assure you Exceltency that if the sentence be carried into effect in view of the circumstances which we now under oath lay before you, we shall never cease to look upon it as an unjust punishment, which was not contemplated by the jury in rendering the verdict.

was not contemplated by the jury in rendering the verifiet. Bworn to this 15th day of March, 1873, before me, ADAM GOS, NOTARY PUBHIC, New York county, (Signed) F. E. HOAGLAND, R. T. MARTIN, NAMPEL DOWDING, HENRY LEO, GEORGE K. CHASE, JAMES DANIEL H. C. ROGERS.

The Governor said that he would give the document his most careful consideration. No such document as this was ever presented to the Executive, in whom the pardoning power is reposed, before. If this does not make a case for commutation. then there can be no such care—the imagination can hardly conceive of one-in which that power ought to be exercised, if not in this.

There are only two answers to be made to such an appeal.

The first is that the jurors are bribed This Gor. Dix dare not make or intimate in the present case. There are signers to this protest who stand every whit as well before the community as the Governor himself, and whose veracity no man living will have the hardihood to assail or the meauness to question by covert insinuation. This protest of seven jurors, made under Deuastario te of an oath. may, therefore, safety, no propriety, and the Governor would not be justified in regarding it

It is well known and established that two of the jurers who are now dead-the death of one of whom, a manly fellow, is said to have been hastened by remorse or uneasiness about this verdict-would have joined in this protest, had they been living.

We observe that in his letter to Dr. Tyxo Gov. Dix states that two applications for previously made, and that no statements from jurors accompanied them.

This is a very forcible illustration of the fervency with which every man may utter the prayer, " Save me from my friends." It seems that the venerable and excellent Dr. Tyng, without the knowledge of Fos-TER's counsel, and we have reason to believe, without the knowledge of Foster himself, and certainly without the knowledge of the jurors, had heretofore made application for a commutation. How could the jurors who knew nothing of it, have joined in it? Gov. Dix must find some safer ground than this to stand upon. Gauze so thin will not conceal a bloody hand.

The second ground is that ex parte affidavits or statements by jurors impeaching the verdicts they have rendered under the responsibility of their oaths, will not be received by the courts in support of applications for new trials. This is, in fact, the exact position which he takes in his letter to Dr. Tyng.

But that rule has no proper application to this case, for the reason that, in the first place, this is not an application to a Court which, we do not deny, might be bound by a technical, though it were an absurd rule; nor is it an application for a new trial.

And this brings us to remark that there has been a great deal of discussion on the subject, as if it were a petition for a pardon. Pardon! What is it in reality? Not even, as Gov. Drx bimself incorrectly states it, whether he "shall interpose the Executive authority of the State and commute the penalty of death, which the law awards for murder, to imprisonment for

That is not the question. It is simply whether the penalty imposed by law in this State for murder in the second degree, which is imprisonment for life, shall be inflicted on Foster instead of execution, which by our statute is the punish ment exclusively for murder in the first degree. That is all. And let those who talk about Fosten's escape, if he be commuted, think what imprisonment for life is. It is to become civilly dead! It is to be shut out forever from all that most men hold to be worth having. It is a punishment in preference to which more than one prisoner, to whom the option has been given, has preferred death on the gallows.

The principal and most important difference between the two penalties is to the innocent family of the deceased, to the devoted, heart-broken wife of the prisoner. who, in the denth of her agony, prays to the Executive not for mercy, but for justice, and that merely through the mistake of a jury and by the Governor's standing on a technicality, she may not be prematurely made a widow, and that her manly boy of fourteen-whom no one can look upon and not shed a tear-and her three younger children shall not be rendered orphans by the same arbitrary doe

What is that rule? It was brought into existence by Lord Mansfield, in the face of a uniform course of decisions, with only 1770 exceptions, previously, the other way. We do not deny that the doctrine as de

clared by Gov. Dix is the law governing the courts of this State.

But the Executive is not a court. The power of commutation is not reposed in courts for the very reason that they are circumscribed by rules and technicalities, and that therefore they could not exercise it upon pure principles of right and equity. It is given to the Executive because he is untrammelled by any such arbitrary and narrow circles; because he can exercise it according to justice, and without being bound by precedents and mere judicial deeisions. It is given to him to meet preeisely such a case as the present one; and if it is not exercised now, we most respectfully submit that it is because it rests in hands too aged and too feeble to execute & function provided by the Constitution to

meet just such emergencies. While we concede that the principle stated by Gov. Dix in his letter to Dr. Tyng is a rule of h.w for the government of courts-and of courts only, never of the Executive-in this State, yet by far the ablest opimon ever delivered on this continent, on that question, is on the opposite side. We refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the case of EDWIN CRAWFORD, convicted of murder at Knoxville in 1821, to be found in the second volume of Yerger's Reports. The opinion that time the learned and just were CATRON was the Chief Justice, and he as well as the other Judges concurred in it.

The jury in CRAWFORD's case, as in Fos-TER's, accompanied their verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mcrey. The evidence showed that two of the jurors had doubts of the guilt of the accused, and that one of them would not have agreed to the verdict but for the recommendation to mercy, and his belief that it could be effectual.

The Court made a complete review of all the decisions on this subject, and unauimously decided to grant a new trial. They fully regognized the fact that Lord Mans-FIELD introduced a different doctrine in England, but they denied its reason and justice. The Court said that the verdict of the javor who had been misled by the representations that the recommendation of the jury to merey must prevail had been "occasioned by misrepresentation and mistake"-Foster's case precisely, only that in Foster's case more than one of the jury were misled. The Court made the point very strongly that human life was more important than property. They said: "A contract procured from an individual by mistake and misrepresentation will be set aside. * * Now, * * how much more ought such a mistake and misrepresentation to be a sufficient ground for setting aside * * the verdict where * * the injury is two fold

* and may wrongfully deprive a fellow citizen of his life. The only difference (the principles are the same in both cases consists in the greater mischief of the latter, which surely would be a reason, not for abridging, but, were it necessary (which it is not), for extending the principle."

The Court then go on to say-and every word of their remarks applies to FOSTER'S case: "The verdict is radically bad, within the principle of Hall agt. Coxe, 1 Strange, 642, and ought not to be supported; that verdict was made by drawing lots. * * true, by drawing tots, out it was bolt by means equally exceptionable." One point put by Gov. Dix is both stated and answered by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in these words:

"But it is said in the argument the receiving the affidavit of jurors is against public policy; it would expose them to being tampered with, the effect of which would be numerous applications to set aside verdicts. The like objection applies commutation in Foster's case had been to every witness—the possibility of being practised upon. But this does not produce the effect; the danger is imaginary; jurors in general are above attacks of this kind, and for the honor of human nature I think there are few who would be capable of making the attempt."

In a leading case in which the doctrine contended for by Gov. Drx was fully recognized-that of the Commonwealth agt. Drew and Quimby (4 Mass. R.), the Court took particular pains to point out such affidavits by jurors as a ground for Executive elemency. Let Gov. Dix not forget this.

With entire deference and with the kindest of feelings we say that he seems most clearly to have misapprehended the duties of his office. We know that he is a very old man-far past the age allotted in Scripture to man, and far beyond the age at which the Constitution of New York permits a Judge to remain on the benchbut his friends say that he retains his faculties. We take the liberty--presuming their representations to be true to remind him that the State of New York has greatly and fundamentally changed the rules of evidence which prevailed in barbarous times; that now, as a general principle, interest excludes no one; that a person accused of murder even is permitted to testify in his own behalf; and that it will hardly answer, on what some people would call a quibble, and every one knows to be a technicality to choke a husband and father to death

next Friday. We are for justice-absolute justice-in all times and all places. It does never consist in strangling a husband and father to death by no authority but the verdict of a jury agreed upon and rendered entirely through mistake.

If there is glory in this, to Gov. Dix be

We fully concur in the compliment which one of our leading contemporaries, the Times, pays to the literary style of Gov. Dix's letter; but we do sincerely think that the venerable-we trust not superannuated-old man, in the whole of his ong life, has never done a wiser act than it would be to follow the example of the jurors and wash his hands of Foster's

Shall Foster be hanged by authority of a verdict rendered through a mistake of jurors, and which could not otherwise have been obtained?

Whoever says that such is the wish of the people has no faith in the judgment and consciences of the masses; and we do not believe that fame acquired by such means can be lasting.

Can God approve of an execution of mere technicality, or the shedding of blood by the mistake of a jury? Will such a mistake, when set forth by jurors themselves under a solemn oath, be a sufficient justifieation, or even an excuse, at the bar of the intelligent American public, or at the | reality! last dread tribunal at which all must appear, for a deliberate, cold-blooded execution? Gov. Dix himself can have no doubt that blood is a hateful kind of red for a man to have on his hands. If he tramples this sworn protest of seven jurors

in the dust, with military pride and per onal hauteur, will he not have that blot still remaining on his palms?

Constitutional Amendments.

The Constitutional Commission at Albany has finished its labors. It has proposed a large mass of amendments to our present Constitution, the greater part of which are wise and ought to be adopted.

and to pre-Stringent measures arvent bribery at ele that no person who in any form, and no perso s one, shall be allowed to vot .30 prescribing the like penalty is au to persons who bet or offer to bet a she result of an election. And inspectors of elections may administer oaths to voters in order to ascertain the facts of the case; and if persons are in this summary way found guilty, the Legislature, under general laws, may forever deny to them the right of suffrage.

The Senate and Assembly are to consist of the same numbers as at present, but Senators are to be elected from only eight districts, each district electing four, and they are to be chosen for four years, onefourth of the Senators going out each The members of the Assembly are to b

pay of Senators and Assemblymen is to be person holding an office under the Federal Government, or under any city government, is eligible to a seat in the Legislature, and if a member accepts such an office, it vacates his seat in the Legislature. Many provisions are proposed to prevent abuses in legislation. General laws must be enacted to cover large classes of cases, and special laws to meet ordinary exigencies which may be covered by general laws are prohibited. No private, special, or local bill can be introduced at a regular session of the Legislature after sixty days from the commencement thereof unless by the consent of three-fourths of the members on a call of the yeas and nays. Some thirty or forty subjects are enumerated upon which there shall be no special legislation whatever. Among these is the right to construct street railroads in any city town or village without the consent of the

proper authorities thereof. Safeguards are recommended against running the State in debt, and levying extraordinary taxes, and against involving cities and towns in debt in a loose, irregular, and spasmodic manner.

Increased powers are conferred upon Boards of Supervisors for regulating the affairs of their respective counties, thus relieving the Legislature of a great deal of business in regard to localities about which it can know but little.

A blow is dealt at the flagrant abuse of voting extra compensation to the efficers of the Legislature, and of counties, cities, villages, and towns. A stringent provision is also recommended against paying claims by local municipalities until they have passed the ordeal of Boards of Audit.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to hold office for three years. The salary of the Governor is to be \$10,000 a year. and of the Lieutenant-Governor \$4,000. The Comptroller is to be elected for three years. The Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and State Engineer, are to be apof the Stinge, Mararone with the consent during the term of the Governor who appoints them. A Superintendent of State Prisons is to be appointed in the same manner and hold office for a like term. The State Treasurer is to be chosen by the Senate and Assembly for three years.

The office of Canal Commissioner is abolished, and instead of the three Canal Commissioners there is to be a Superintendent of Public Works, who is to discharge the like duties. He is to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and to hold office while the Governor does. The eauals cannot be sold or leased. In passing upon canal claims the Legislature, Canal Board, and Canal Appraisers must be governed by the same rules as to evidence, amount of damages, and lapse of time, which would control in suits between individuals. This will stop a great leak in the treasury.

Cities are to govern themselves. Mayors are to be the real heads of their respective municipalities, and not mere figure heads. The Mayor is to appoint heads of departments with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and may suspend or remove them from office whenever he sees fit. The Mayor must be chosen by the whole city; Aldermen by districts.

Bribery of any officer in the State, of whatever grade, is to be a felony, as is also the attempt to bribe, and both the briber and the bribed are equally guilty, and may be sent to the penitentiary. Anybody is competent to testify in such cases, and if District Attorneys fail to prosecute offenders, the Governor may remove such attornevs from office.

These are some of the leading provisions of the proposed amendments. Their main defect is that they do not put larger working force on the judicial bench, and especially in the city of New

To become a part of our organic is these amendments must be ratified by the present Legislature and the next, and then stand the test of the ballot boxes.

What an Opportunity He Lost! Suppose that on the morning of Tuesday

March 4, when the bill increasing salaries was handed to President GRANT, he had, instead of signing it, sent it back to the House of Representatives with such a message as the following:

"I return herewith the bill providing for an increase of salaries without my signature, which I withhold for the following reasons: "I. This bill gives me \$30,000 a year for the next four years without regard to the fact that when I accepte the nomination and election I contracted with the peo-ple to perform the duties of the office for \$25,000 a year. It would be dishonest in me to draw any more by virtue of a bill passed as this one has been, and I refuse the profer accordingly. Besides, apart from this decisive onsideration, the question of increasing the President's salary was not discussed and decided by the people in the recent election, and I do not think that a measure

of so serious a nature respecting the compensation of their public servants should ever be passed until they have had an opportunity of expressing their judgment "Il. I also disapprove of this bill because it increase the pay of members of Congress for a period of service already performed and already paid for. This appears to me to be a more flagrant invasion of popular rights and of the principles of common honesty even than that clause in the bill which doubles the President's

Suppose President GRANT had possessed intelligence and honor enough to send in such a message as this, what a great man he would be in the estimation of the people. and what a great man he would be in

Our Washington correspondent is mis informed in regard to the position of Mr. E. SALOMON to the State of Alabama. We are per feetly satisfied that he has been legally appointed special agent of the State by Gov. LEWIS, and are also satisfied of the legality of the \$1,500,000

bonds entrusted to him for negotiation. Our correspondent has misunderstood the card of Mr. Salomon that appeared in our columns, inasmuch as they both agree in regard to the two million act of the Court House Legislature, the

latter gentleman having expressly stated that no portion of those bonds would ever be offered for negotiation. While Mr. SALOMON'S appoint ment does not appear to have been generally known in Montgomery, nevertheless the state ments he has made in our paper are fully cor-reborated by authenticated decuments which he has submitted to us.

The evidences of President GRANT's renewed zeal for the reformation of the civil

service continue to accumulate. Mexico, one of the few really able men in the diplomatic service, and one of the founders of the Republican party in the West, has been removed from office to make room for a cheap politician from Indiana of the name of FOSTER, person entirely unacquainted with the duties devolving upon him in his new position, and who owes his appointment solely to partisar services of a questionable character as chairman of a Republican committee in the recent Presidential campaign.

During the investigation of the case of CALD WELL, the spurious Senator from Kansas, Mr. SIMMONS, the Postmaster of Lawrence, was one of the witnesses against the notorious purchaser of votes who was seeking to disgrace his State by representing her in the Senate. For his chosen, as now, by single districts. The effrontery in testifying against a friend of the Administration, Mr. SIMMONS has been removed from office and a friend of CALDWELL nominated

And now from Illinois comes another example of the way in which our President redeems his promises, which is commended to the special attention of those who take delight in talking of what is due to the brave soldiers who fought in the rebellion. One of the oldest citizens in St. Clair county, Ill., is Col. H. WANGLIN, who entered the volunteer service in 1851, and after fighting bravely in many different battles was finally mustered out with his regiment in 1864. He fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, lost his right arm at Ringgold, but very soon afterward joined his regiment again, and was in all the battles at and near Atlanta. For his gallant services he was made a Brigadier-General, and after the war he was appointed by President Lincoln Postmaster at Belleville, a position which he has held ever since to the satisfaction of the community in which he lives. He has a large family, and in his disabled condition his office afforded him his only means of support. For his assistant he had a veteran soldier who was Captain in an Illinois regiment during the whole of the war. He is a Republican in politics, and contributed his tax to the GRANT party previous to the election, but did Bot neglect his business to interfere in political affairs. In furtherance of his purpose to promote civil service reform Gen. GRANT, in disregard of monster petitions from the citizens of Belleville, has deprived this maimed veteran of his office in order to reward one of the owners of an obscure newspaper in Belleville for the partisan services of that sheet during the Presidential campaign. Who will dare doubt the sin cerity of GRANT's professions after this?

In the appointment of N. D. SPERRY 88 Postmaster of New Haven President GRANT hits Gen. JOE HAWLEY a blow across the face, and gives the straight Republicans of Connecti cut a kick where it will do the most good.

THE SALT OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Bogy Bectares that He is an Hones Man and Demands an Investigation.
WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bogy (Dem., Mo.) said that during his absence veterday a memorial was presented ture asking the Senate to investigate charges of improper means, bribery, and corruption in the elected. In that contest it was alleged money had been used, but at no time was he or his distinguished competitor charged with using money. One man, however, without political

tinguished competitor charged with using money. One man, however, without political distinction but of large fortune, was charged with having made up his mind to buy the seat. Immediately after his (Bogy's) election a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire whether money was improperly used in the Senatorial election. After nearly one month the committee reported that there was no evidence directly or indirectly to criminate the Senator elect (Bogy), and fully exonerated him. The committee also found that no member of the General Assembly received money directly or indirectly to influence his vote. At his instance the committee extended the investigation, and made another report reaffirming the first report, and asked to be discharged.

This matter it was thought was ended, but it appeared some of the Republicans had presented a memorial to the Senate asking for an investigation. This memorial was in general terms. It did not say anything could be proved. This was a matter of great importance. Here was a State which had as bright a record and whose escenticheon was as clear of stain as any other State, and therefore he might well claim as a right due to himself and the State that the Senate at once take up the case. If he had any reputation for anything above another it was that of being an honest man, and though he admitted that he was an ardent politician he had never been charged with corruption. He did not like to be held up before the country as a man who had obtained his seat here by improber means. He could not vote to expel or retain any member of this body while he himself was subject to investigation. Under these circumstances he should suspend his functions on all such questions.

Discovery of a Spiendid Harbor near Cape Hora.

Hora.

From the London Datty News, March 4.

The captain of the British barque Cedric, of Liverpool, which has just arrived at Valparalso, reports to the authorities that he found a splendid bay, with safe anchorage, in the Island of Wollaston, situate in lat. 55.28., and long. 67.28 W., in the Hermit group of Islands, south of Terra del Fuego, 29 miles distant from Cape Horn, and protected from all winds and storns. The vegetation is described as magnificent. The Indians were docile, and use canoes of bark covered with the hide of the sealion. The harbor is superior even to that of the Falkland Islands.

The Bank of England Forgery-Two Men Arrested on Suspicion.
LONDON, March 18.—Three shab:ilv-dressed men, who, from their accent, are believed to be Americans, were arrested in Oork this morning white attempting to deposit \$12,00 in a bank in that city. They are supposed to be the partice who recently committed the frauds on the Bank of England.

Rhode Island Democratic Nominations. PROVIDENCE, March 18.—The Democratic State convention to-day nominated for Governor, Charles B Cutier of Warren; for Lieutensut-Governor, Charles B.
Cutier of Warren; for Lieutensut-Governor, Samuei H.
Wales of Provinence; for Secretary of State, William
J. Miller of Bristol; for Attorney-General, George N.
Bliss of East Providence; for General Treasurer, W. P.
Congdon of Newport.
The resolutions denounce the Congressional Salary
bill and the Credit Moduler; express sympathy with
the people of Louisiana under the rule of the Federal
Ku-King, and disapprove of the real estate qualification for naturalized citizens in this State.

The Loss of the Grace Irving. TON, March 18 .- There were but four per sons on board the pleasure steamer Grace Irving, which was foundered off Durbury on Sunday atternoon There were the Captain (Benjamin F. Lowden of Ne Bedford). Edward Eidridge of Fairhaven, a scansan shipped in Boston, and the Hon. James Ritchie of Boston. The vessel had just been pirchased by the Nonquit Beach Company, of which Mr. Ritchie was I'w sident, for \$5,000, but was not marred. Mr. Ritchie had made an effort to get her insured on Saturday, but no one scene-si inclined to take the risk. He had an insurance of \$5,000 put on his life, however.

The Modec Indian War. WASHINGTON, March 18. - Secretary Delano to day received a telegram from Gen. Canby, giving infor mation as to the condition of affairs in the Modoc courtry. Gen. Capby does not despair of brining the Modoc to terms without bloodshed, but has so posted h

Satisfactory Condition of French Finances. was presented in the National Assembly yesterday b

Circinnati, March is.—A large fire is raging it the fown of Centreville, Gallia county, Ohio. To buildings are entirely destroyed, and the fire is still burning. A high wind prevails, and the estizons are a causasted from their citeris to extinguish the fiame that very little property will be saved.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Daddy O'Dowd" at Booth's Theatre. Mr. Boucicault's new drama of Irish life

comedy in three acts, entitled " Daddy O'Dowd," was performed before a large audience at Booth's Theatre on Monday night, for the first time on any stage. The author had pub licly bespoken a favorable judgment on this his atest and he hoped his best work, but the critic need bring no charity to its examination. It will ard than we are disposed to apply to the modern drama. It was heartily received, as it deserved to be. Possibly Mr. Boucleault remembered that the 17th of March was St. Patrick's day when he selected the evening for the production of the play. At all events the occupants of the gallery did not allow the fact to be forgotten, but by their demonstrations added perceptibly to the generosity of the applause, and occasionally assuaged the demonstrations of grief upon the stage by copious laughter from the skies. In the first act we are introduced to "The

Lifacs," a bandsome villa on the banks of the Thames, near London, tenanted by Percy Wal

In the first act we are introduced to "The Lines," a handsome villa on the banks of the Thames, near London, tenanted by Percy Walsingham, who has lately gained the entree to society as a successful and wealthy young poet, and who shares his abode with Tom Greenough, a good hearted sort of Dazzle. This scene makes up a brilliant and brightly-colored stage picture. The youthful bachelor host gives a dinner party here on the day of the great University boat race, and Lady Gwemdoline, to whom he is deeply attached, is one of his gnests. A visit from a money lender sunnmons him from the table to the drawing room. A conversation there, in the presence of Tom Greenough, reveals Percy in his true character. A poor law student at the Temple, ambitious to rise in the social scale, he published a poem under the name he now bears and dedicated it to the woman of noble birth now proder his roof, whom he toal teaned to have before he ever dared address her. That poem opened his way into a higher world. Love beckoned his money and he threw prudence and self-respect to the winds. The son of Michael O Dowel, an honest old fisherman of Galway, he discarded his father's name, which was his as well, and dashed into the reckless extravagance in which we find him living. He has gained access to the circle in which Lady Guendoline moves, only to be warned by his bill broker that ruin awaits him, in default of the early payment of twenty thousand pounds, a sum twenty times larger than his means.

Here we have already the germ of a dramatic variation on the parable of the prodigal son. Tom Greenough, left alone in the drawings-room, is horrified at the unexpected appearance of Michael variation on the parable of the prodigal son. Tom Greenough, left alone in the drawings-room, is horrified at the unexpected appearance of Michael variation on the parable of the carries with the "quality." The sol-discant Percy loudings in the Temple, when the party who had been out on the laws to the get them kindly out of the house and bound to Percy'

subtle and refined qualities belonging to what is known as character acting.

The farmhouse of the retired fisherman at Galway is the scene of the second act. Here we find the quondam Percy and his faithful Greenough, who is by this time in love with Küty O'Dosed, sojouruing without fear of London debts or dons. The household is as yet unaware of the extent of Percy's misdeeds. Lody Guendoline, who knows all and is madly in love with him, comes to Galway accompanied by her cousin, a capitain in the royal navy, and avows ner willingness to marry the prodigal despite the insafiate month upon the prodigal despite the insafiate month upon the prodigal despite and arrives at the farm just as the young man is the insathat Thomat Pipa Pipa, must, ensue. Of and arrives at the farm just as the young man is hearing the address of a deputation requesting him to stand for Parliament. The bill discounter demands the Percy Walsingham who has obtained his money under false pretences. Dadity O'Dowd, still ignorant of the truth, thinks he refers to Greenough, but dismisses all the others from the room and demands of the broker the particulars. He soon learns them fully enough. The manity anguish and indignation manifested

refers to Greenough, but dismisses all the others from the room and demands of the broker the particulars. He soon learns them fully enough. The manly anguish and indignation manifested by Mr. Boucicault in this interview, his rebuke of the money-getting scoundrel before him, and his expression of unseitish despair at its close, were admirable. But even now the crushed father will not publicly acknowledge his son to be a villain. Recaiting the deputation he declines the proferred honor in his son's behalf, saying that his boy is about to go abroad to watch over and guide a reformed profligate who has so used the name of Michael O'Dowd in London as to bring the family to poverty and ruin. The money lender departs with the father's promise of payment.

Thiree years are supposed to elapse between the second and third acts. We again visit Gaiway, this time the streets of the city on a winter night. A steamer has just arrived from America bringing Tom Greenough disguised by luxuriant whiskers, worth \$80,000, made from a Colorado silver mine, and still in love with Küty. Her poor father, who sold his farm to pay his son's indebtedness, now finds occupation as a wharf porter. That son was last heard of as supercargo of the ship Prairie Belle, believed to have been lost on the coast of South America. In fact he has saved the vessel, which had been abandoned by a part of the crew, and he arrives at Galway on the same evening as Lady Gwendoline, who is anxiously hoping and looking for tidings of his safety. There is an unexpected meeting; a cable telegram announces that the New York owners of the Prairie Belle will pay \$150,000 salvage to the heroic sailor who saved their ship; Greenough, who has quietly bought the old farm, refengages the old servants, sends for Deday O'Dowd, and to his utter annazement installs him as again proprietor of the place; and all ends happily.

Now we do not say that this drama is wholly free from shades of improbability, but as played at Bottle's Theatre it is singularly fresh, unconventiona

ventional and enjsyable. The characters are clearly defined, and with one or two exceptions are extremely lifelike. The dialogue is spirited and not wanting in point. We have already referred to particular portions of Mr. Boucicault's performance. As a whole it is a winning imparsonation of an Irishmae, who, though he can neither read nor write, is still in the highest sense a gentleman. How many such characters there exist in fact we have no means of knowing; but we are consident that they must be more numerous, as we are sure they are more engaging than the pretotypes in real life of the traditional stage Irishman.

The suport was rather better than the average at this theatre, and the characters were distributed with judgment. Mr. Robert Pateman, as Tom Greenough, exhibited a very commendable degree of talent. He should entirely refrain, however, from indulgence in those essentially farcical glaring glances which were well enough in a low-comedy part, such as he assumed in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," but are quite inappropriate here, where he plays a more gentlemanly role. Mr. Joseph Wheelook, as Percy Walsingham, has a part about commensurate with his abilities. Miss Mary Young also deserves mention for the natural and refined maner which characterizes her acting as Kitty O'Doued.

On the opening night the play ended by 10:30

On the opening night the play suded by 10:30 o'clock, thus enabling the audience to spend a evening of rational enjoyment and return hom at a seasonable hour. Such an event ought no o be rare enough to merit notice, but it is

Fifth Avenue Theatre-Revival of "New

" New Year's Eve; or, False Shame," by Mr. Frank Marshall, an English playwright, was one of the most successful London comedies of last year. It was originally brought out in this country by Mr. Augustin Daly at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and was the last play ever performed there, having been given at the matinée on the day of the fire. Last night it was reproduced at Mr. Daly's new theatre in Broadway, with the same actors in the principal parts.

The play has a good iden as its foundation, but its defects as well as its merits are more clearly discerned on seeing it for the second time. Probat litty is treated with the greatest indifference in at least two instances. Magdaten finds a strange ring on her linger, which she fails to recognize as Lord Chilton's, though it is of peculiar design and that gentleman has repeatedly worn it in her presence for hours and hours congether. Again, Cant. Baugleigh, after grossly insulting Chilton by throwing a class of wine in its face, is permitted to remain in the Eart of Dachington's house so long as he sees ft, instead of being rudely thrust out of doors by the footman, as he deserved.

Mr. George Clarke's Lord Chilton is the most nue Theatre, and was the last play ever per

being fidely thrist out of does by the footman, as he deserved.

Mr. George Clarke's Lord Chillon is the most preiseworthy effort ever made by this actor. In the bridge scene, however, he lacks vivacity and spirit. Here he is supposed to stand forth in his true colors; but a here would nover take off his jacket so slowly white the girl he loved was drowning before his very eyes. If a little more life were thrown into this incident the impersonation would be vastly improved thereby.

Some of the scenery was finer than that at the old house, and the play was in every respect as well presented as when first brought out.

A SINGULAR WEDDING.

A Romantie Old Lunatic-One Young Woman Refuses to Marry Him-Her Little Sister Jumps at the Chance.

orrespondence of The Sun. POTTERSVILLE, N. J., March 17 .- This quiet little village was recently the scene of a comantic wedding, the dramatic elements of lagers into a state of excitement that has never been known here before. The heroine of the tale is a miss of 15, and at the time of the wedding she was a school girl, wearing short clothes 'ne hero is an old man of 65, formerly an inmate of a lunatic asylum. The story of their brief as follows

Beekman Hegeman is a farmer residing here He has two daughters, the eldest 20 years of age and the youngest, Catharine, just turning 15 ners. The eldest has had many suitors among the young men of the village. The father what is known here as well off. He owns a little farm and produces from the soil enough to make a comfortable living. The neighbors, however, say that he is extremely selfish and grasping; willing to sacrifice anything for money.

say that he is extremely selfish and grasping; willing to sacrifice anything for money.

Asbury Farley owns a farm in Germantown, four miles from Pottersville. It is a valuable farm, but has never been made to yield its utmost, Mr. Farley taking no particular pains to cultivate the land. The house is old and very poorly furnished, and has been used as the home of the old man at different times for about thirty years. He is well known in this region. Some twenty-five years ago he was practising as an herb doctor, and be gained some notoriety by his attempts to induce the Legislature to pass a law giving to herb doctors the right to practise in New Jersey without a license. He was the known as "Buck" Farley, lived alone, and was very eccentric in ms manage.

At one time he imagined that he had been bitten by a mad dog, and locked himself up in his room, prophesying that at the end of the conventional nine days he would froth at the mouth and bite people generally. True to his prophecy, he was attacked, as he supposed, by hydrophobia. The Hev. Charles Woiverton, a Methodist exhorter, visited him at this time, and tried to exorcise the devil. He toid Farley that he must have faith in the Lord. Farley begged him to go away, as he was liable to have a biting ill at any moment. "The Lord will protect me," said Mr. Woiverton, and he knelt down to pray. He had just bogan his exhortation when Farley sprang upon him. The afrighted minister wrenched himself away and statted for the door. Farley, frothing and furious, followed. Down the stairs they raced pell-mell, and at the outer door Farley and the minister by his coot-tail. The reverend gentleman tugged and the tail gave way. Then Farley, waving this in triumph, followed his running victim into the yard. Here he was secured by four men and taken back to his room, Mr. Woiverton going on his way rejoicing, minus his coat-tail and a hat.

I tell this little story simply to show the nature of the man Farley. The nelghbors all survey rejoicing, minus his coat-tail and a hat.

THE OLD MAN WANTS TO MARRY.

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Lately Mr. Farley, who is now sixty-five years old and a strong, powerful man, took it into his head that he needed a wife. As soon as he made this discovery he set about supplying the want. He has proposed to several young ladies in Gormantown and Pottersville, and been rejected, although he possessed considerable property and \$11,000 in money. This \$11,000 he seems to have openly bid for a wife "to take care of his farm," as he said. He seems to have cared but little who the woman was, so long as she could be induced to marry him.

At length he became acquainted with the Hegemans, and soon after proposed to the elder daughter. She was averse to the match, and apparently despised the man, but her father, it is said, persuaded her to accept him. He promised, in return for the daughter's hand, to settle the \$11,000 on her immediately on the consummation of the marriage. The day was appointed, and Farley was in cestacies. His joy, however, was short-lived, as a week before the appointed day the young lady reconsidered her determination and positively refused to become his wife.

A FOOLISH BARGAIN.

Then there was a scene between father and daughter. Mutual recriminations were passed, and in the midst of the hubbub, little Catharine jumped up and offered to marry Mr. Farley if he would settle the \$10.000 on her, give her a pony phaeton, and refurnish the old house on the farm in Germantown. Whether this offer was \$100 on the give her a pony phaeton, and refurnish the old house on the farm in Germantown. Whether this offer was \$100 on the given the given the school girl prize.

This time the marriage was consummated. The Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Pottersville, was engaged to perform the ceremony. He argued with the girl and with the family, trying to dissuade them from taking the latal step, but Catharine protested that she was perfectly willing to marry Fasley, and the clerzyman was finally prevailed on to tlethe gordian knot. This was done in the house of Mr. Hegeman early in February. A FOOLISH BARGAIN.

REPENTING THE BARGAIN.

REPENTING THE BARGAIN.

But the tribulations of Mr. Parley did not end here. No sooner had the ceremony been performed than Catharine became frightened. She turned to the minister and demanded that he should until the marriage knot. He told her the step she had taken was irrevocable. Then there was another scene. The poor girl cried and wrung her hands. The father stamped and stormed. Farley tried to console his wife, but she put him from her and refused to look at him. She declared she would never live with him, and the result was. Farley went back to his farm in Onelda, and Catharine remained with her father.

Two weeks ago Fariey returned to Pottersville. Catharine had become somewhat resigned to her fate by this time, and was persuaded by her father to go and meet him at Germantown. A reconcililation was probable, but when the subject of housekeeping was broached. Farley positively refused to refurnish his hotse according to the agreement before the marriage. This caused another separation, Catharine declaring that she would not live in the old house unless it was furnished according to her taste. It is rumored now that Farley will take legal measures to compel his wife to live with him. It is proving a two months' wonder to the gossips of Pottersville. The general sentiment here is against Farley and the parents of the girl, who, it is alleged, deliberately sold a mere child for money.

Grant's New Secretary-A Bad Appointment.

It is difficult to understand on what grounds the new Secretary of the Treasury was chosen by the President, or the choice approved by the Senate. The position to which he is promoted is one of great responsibility. Under the interpretation made by Mr. Boutwell, and sustained by Mr. Richardson, its powers are unprecedented. They exceed those of any other officer of the Government, and approach those of the law-making body itself, for Congress aione could do what Mr. Richardson claims he can do on his own motion—add, at one stroke, forty millions to the currency of the country. No special qualifications on the part of the new Secretary, enabling him to exercise any such discretion, are known to the country. As for the Senate, its ablest committee, led by Mr. Sherman, one of its ablest members, demounced the pretension of Messrs, Boutwell and litchardson as without warrant in haw, and monstrous in itself. Such a condemnation is a curious pre-lude to the Senate's confirmation of Mr. Richardson's appointment. It is unfortunately true that the Republican party, in the recent session, was not greatly strengthened by its representatives in Congress. It may be questioned if the course of the Administration itself was a source of unmixed advantage. It is difficult to understand on what

What chance have the Democrats or any coalition to elect a President in 1816? What is to p event Gen. Grant being elected for a third term. True, it may be said that would be unprecedented. But let us consider how flattering it would be to the ambition of any man to be chosen President three times by the American people? Can we suppose that Gen. Grant would not be gratified to have an honor conferred upon him that no other man ever had?—to be honored as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson or any other President was never honored?

John V. Noci to be Released After Nearly Eight Months' Imprisonment. TRESTON, March 18.—The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor have signed an order for the immediate release of John V. Noel from confinement in the Camden jull, where he has been since the first day of August den juli, where he has been since the first day of August last under a writ of ne creat. The wife of Noel had flied a bill of divorce, and Noel e-Swissiaway his child to Canada, and was imprisoned on the plea that he was about to leave the Strice of New Jersey. The divorce suit will be argued by James Wilson, for complainant, and James M. Scovel, for defendant, on the lat of April, are French. The case will present many novel features a beginning testimony to prove the act of adultery will figure in the case.

CHICAGO, Planch 18.—A going of drunken Irish-men invaded a German ball room in South Halstead street at an early hour this morning, and became involved in a fight. Albert Gutz was held by three Irls non while take Haley drew a knife rnd cut his three from car to car. Haley and his courades were sceneed it seems haley was the first assumed.

Opposition to Casey's Confirmation. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Col. Casey's confirmation se Collector of New Orleans is carnestly opposed.
So after West is against him, but more he says in the letterests of the State of Landgram taxa with hope of dereasing him. It said the vote with be obtained.

TRACKING HOME A FORGER.

COUNTERFEIT RAILROAD STOCK IN WALL STREET.

Ir. Oddie's Eligible Cash Partner Auxiously Looked for-A Wealthy Man Up Town Susand Watched by Detectives.

Yesterday numerous visitors called on Mr. John W. Oddle, of the firm of Oddle & Austin, who returned from his hunting excursion the previous evening. The antecedents of Aus. tin, and the relations existing between him and Mr. Oddie were inquired into. A gentleman who accompanied Mr. Oddie to his office yesterday morning told a SUN reporter that Mr. Oddie did seem to realize his unfortunate position until oue moments after he entered his office. Mr. Oddie looked around and seemed stunned. He entered his private office and wept bitterly. He soon recovered his composure, and courteously answered the many questions asked by the numerous visitors. Early in the day he called at the Continental Bank, at Mr. Murray's office, and on various parties who had been swindled by his late partner. Soon after the opening of the Stock Exchange Mr. Oddle appeared before Mr. Edward King, the President, and they held a private consultation.

Late in the afternoon a Sun reporter met Mr. Oddie and learned the particulars of his association with Austin. Mr. Oddie said that last December his brother advertised for a partner, and received three applications, James S. Austinbeing one of the three. Mr. Orville Oddie finding that AUSTIN WAS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

by three responsible persons, referred him to Mr. John W. Oddie his brother, knowing that

by three responsible persons, referred him to Mr. John W. Oddie his brother. Knowing that Mr. Oddie and Austin arrang 3 101 an equal partnership, Austin agreeing to furnish \$25,90, considering Mr. Oddie's seat in the Stock Exchange, and his experience an equivalent for that amount. Mr. Oddie said that he never noticed anything wrong about Austin, and had no suspicions that he would do a mean act when he left him last Thursday. Mr. Oddie says that his only creditors, for large amounts, are those made such by the swindling acts of Austin, namely, the Continental Bank, \$20,000; Mr. John B. Murray, \$11,500; and Mr. H. A. Bostwick, \$762. Mr. Bostwick holds one of the uncertified checks, Mr. Oddie says that only one of these creditors has taken action against him. The Continental Bank has sued out an attachment against his seet in the Board, in the hope of regaining a part of their loss through the sale of the seat, which has a market value of \$3,000. Mr. Oddie only wants a little time, and thinks that he can pay up the Entire Amount

PAY UP THE ENTIRE AMOUNT

pay up the entire and thinks that he can pay up the entire amount claimed within a year. It is the gener I impression among the brokers that if Mr. Oddit is not pushed to the wall no one will loose by Austin's swindle. Mr. Edward Ring, the President of the Stock Exchange, has charge of the investigations, and Mr. Oddit hopes that he will not be suspended from the board.

Mr. Brandon told the Sun reporter that no action had been taken by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange regarding Mr. Oddit, and no meeting was called vesterday. Mr. Lewis, the transfer agent of the Toledo, Wabash and Wsstern Railroad Company, has seen no more of the county certificates. Mr. Timpson, the eashler of the Continental Bank, said that all they were looking after now was Austin.

The Sun reporter called on Mr. John B. Murray, who first discovered the counterfeit certificates of the Fort Wayne stock. Mr. Murray said that somebody called his attention to the article in The Sun of Monday, and as soon as he got down town he took his stock to the office of Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co. Mr. Randolph was out, but his clerk told Mr. Murray that the firm's indersement on the Fort Wayne certificates.

NOT MR. RANDOLPH'S SIGNATURE.

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Mr. Murray then went to the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., the transfer agents of the stock, and asked Mr. Lanier whether the signature of their firm was genuine. At first Mr. Lanier said it was, but after examining it with his partner, whose signature it represented, he pronounced it the best executed forgery that he had ever seen. Mr. Lanier then referred to the register of the stock and told Mr. Murray that the genuine certificate hearing the same number (\$38) as the counterfeit, was made out in the name of W. B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Murray said that on Monday Detective Sampson told him that he had discovered the residence of the man who had originated the forgeries, and that he was a wealthy gentleman living up town. The detective said that he had somebody watching the house, and that he is sure to capture the forger.

The Sun reporter called on Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., the transfer agents of the Forthink any more Wood, "Ne", said, that only two Mt. Lanier says that if they are not counterfed certificates some one NOT MR. RANDOLPH'S SIGNATURE.

MUST HAVE STOLEN THEM either from the book kept in the West or else from the printing office. He says be thinks that they must be counterfeits, as the numbers of each are duplicates of the genuine certificates. He said that the most singular feature of the forgery is that the operators used the most quiet, stocks on the market at this time, as there had been tewer sales of these two stocks lately than of any other. As they were lithographed, they been fewer sales of these two stocks lately than of any other. As they were lithographed, they were easier to conterfeit than if printed from steel plates. Other members of the firm told THE SUN reporter that they think that this swindle has been set afloat by the same persons who six years ago created an excitement on the street by raising the amounts on stock certif-cates, and under the name of White & Co. circu-lated about

\$200,000 WORTH OF THIS RAISED STOCK.

The SUN reporter also called upon Mr. Henry Seibert who printed the Fort Wayne and Wabash certificates. Mr. Siebert said that it was impossible for any to steal a certificate from his office, as the certificates which they had on hand were punched, and all others were carefully accounted for to the proper persons. The reporter next waited on Mr. Dinsmore. Mr. Murray had compared his counterfeit with Mr. Dinsmore's genuine certificate, and the size, the reading, and the vignettes were exactly alike. There was a slight deviation in the location of the imprint of the lithographer. On the counterfeit it was printed nearer the lower right hand corner than on any of the genuine certificates. Mr. Dinsmore offered Mr. Murray coasolation by saying that any one would have been deceived by them; then turning to Mr. Hoey, the Superintendent of Adams Express Company, Mr. Dinsmore said: "John! look here! We shall be drefful busy looking after our stocks." and jumped over the iron fence into the safe. \$200,000 WORTH OF THIS RAISED STOCK.

SUNBEAMS.

-Kansas lawyers are fined for profanity and contempt of court when they undertake to quot Latin to the Judge. -To revenge himself on his wife, a Mon-

treal man mutilated a costly monument she had crected over her first husband. -A Cincinnati paper says: "St. Louisis going to build a morgue, to get rid of some of the ab structions on its sidewalks."

-A man at Grand Rapids, Mich., lately id for an axe which he stole twenty yours ago. H onscience was slow but sure. -The members of a funeral procession n Farmington, Me., stopped to put out a are, and the mly continued on their way.

-Miss Jennie Brown of Wisconsin has celved fifty yards of watered silk as a reward for sating three men from a watery grave. -An Omaha paper, without intending to

be personal, insinuates that if the Omaha Postmaster would resign, "many persons would feel less anneal about their money letters." -A Kentucky paper contains a report of a recent wedding, in which " the bride was not partial larly handsome, but her father threw in seven mules, and the husband was satisfied."

-The performance of the "Grande Duchesse" at Guayaquii, Ecuador, was brought to as abrupt close by the Mayor, who declared it to be danger ous to the morals of the community.

-A Connecticut youth, who read in s Hartford paper of the large clerical force employed by one of the insurance companies, called at the office bit other day with a young lady and politely asked to not

one of the clergymen marry them. -The absorption of small farms intelarge ones is going on at a rapid rate in flourbon consi-ky. One man has bought farms on which lived twent four families, consisting of one bundred and saxly of persons, nearly every one of whom moved We -It is claimed that 73 per cent, of all the

land in the State of Illinois is within two reals of rab ways in actual operation, 31% per cent, hes between five and ten miles, 4 per cent, lies between ten and f -An Ohio man attached a medal to 8 eagle's neck and set him at liberty with a on Washington's Firthday. Two days bird made a descent on a farmer's sor brief career was ismonitulously brought

-The Rev. George C. Hering to the Louisville Conrice del 1900 most remarkable men of the arc. Be